

**Build Up the United Front
the Working Class From the B
tom Up—at the Enterprises!**

NAVAL "PARITY" STALLS CONFAB BEFORE START

Italy and France Can Find No Solution

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The so-called "five-power naval conference" seems to have well broken down before it begins, as a result of disagreements in preliminary discussions between France and Italy. Italy insists on naval "parity" with France, and insists that such be agreed to before considering questions about "reductions" of submarines and cruisers.

France, in the words of its minister of marine, Georges Leygues, "will not accept parity with Italy, and second, she will not change her attitude toward submarines." France's determination on this point mirrors its purpose to hold close grip on colonial peoples, as France's answer to Italy is said to be based on the League of Nations Covenant which says that "in reduction of armaments the geographical situation and special conditions of each country must be considered." France citing this in a statement that it needs a larger navy than Italy to "protect" its colonies.

What Italy may reply no one does know, but it undoubtedly would like to get half of France's colonies and thus sanctify its claim for "parity" with the same league clause that was written to insure imperialist powers' exploitation and oppression, but not "protection" of their colonies.

BIG TEXTILE BALL IN N. Y. TONIGHT

Will Aid Gaston Seven, N.T.W.U. Drive

Last call to the Textile Ball! Workers, there is still time to round up tickets for the huge affair to be held tonight in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., under the auspices of the National Textile Workers' Union and Local New York, Workers International Relief. A combination ball, carnival, textile rally and reception to the Gastonia defendants, this event marks a genuine Red letter day on the proletarian calendar.

With the price of admission held down to 75 cents, the proceeds are to be devoted to the Gastonia defense and relief, the spreading of the southern textile struggle and the organization of the 50,000 New York textile workers.

John C. Smith's famous Negro orchestra will be there. Enough said.

Avoid the stampede at the ticket window and get your seat before starting out for the Casino. Tickets are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 30 Union Square, the W. I. R., 709 Broadway, Room 221, and the N. T. W. U., 104 5th Ave., Room 1707.

Food Workers Mass Meet Tonight in Bronx

A mass meeting of grocery, dairy, fruit, butcher and fish workers will be held at 8 o'clock for the evening at Hunts Point Place, 962 Southern Boulevard, in the Bronx.

The meeting is called by the Food Clerks' Industrial Union for the purpose of launching a drive to organize unorganized food workers.

When the Food Clerks' Industrial Union began organizing workers, the bosses quickly put up a "union" sign furnished by the A. F. of L. fakers.

J. Greco, a member of the Young Communist League, was arrested yesterday for distributing leaflets before the Casual Knitting Mills in Brooklyn. The leaflets advertised a reception for Fred Beal and other Gastonia prisoners.

After being taken to jail, Greco was released until this morning when he will be tried in magistrate's court. He is defended by Buitenkamp for the I. L. D.

The charges against Greco are the same as against other workers in Brooklyn who were recently sent to jail for five days for distributing leaflets.

Dance Tonight, Youth Section of the N.T.W.U.

A dance will be given by the Youth Section of the National Textile Workers' Union and the Social Educational Club of Local 43 this evening at Webster Manor. All young workers are invited to come and make this an occasion for building the youth section of the union.

The J. C. Smith orchestra has been obtained for the dance, and an elaborate program will be given.

ARREST 8 Y.C.L. MEMBERS

Eight members of the Young Communist League were sentenced to five days in jail for participating in an open air meeting.

The young militants who were sent to jail for their loyalty to the revolutionary movement were Nat Gibel, Bessie Cohen, Hyman Gordon, Jack Harris, Hyman Kasher, Sam Cohen, Harry Yoris, Julia Cohen. The comrades were arrested in Brownsville.

Watt's Henchman Tries "Diplomacy" With the Daily Worker But Fails

The Daily Worker has received a letter from the National Miners' Union organizer in southern Illinois, who attended the recent Stanton sub-district conference, and who makes a considerable number of corrections to the "corrections" demanded in a letter previously sent the Daily by one Morgan, a member of John Watt's following.

The Morgan letter stated that the Stanton conference voted to ask the Daily to make some "corrections" in articles printed on the mining situation. The Morgan letter said the Stanton conference wanted the Daily to repudiate statements that Watt was building a machine at Stanton, that he was not sent there by the N. M. U., that he was leading a union splitting campaign, that he was violating the policies of the N. M. U., etc.

The N. M. U. organizer's letter states that the Stanton conference voted on one correction only, namely, that the Daily had said that the Livingston local barred Watt from mining in the reduction of its president. The fact was, according to the N. M. U. organizer, that the Livingston local adopted the Belleville convention resolutions, the spirit of which would have kept Watt out of its meetings, but it was not true that Watt actually appeared, and was kept out. The Stanton sub-district conference voted that Morgan might send a correction on this point to the Daily Worker. The Daily had already discovered this misstatement of fact and published voluntarily a correction in the issue of Nov. 16. The conference did not discuss any "correction" of the other statements in the Daily Worker about Watt, because they were all absolutely true. Morgan, writing apparently in the interests of the discredited national president of the N. M. U., Watt, tried to take advantage of this vote to wheedle the Daily into a general repudiation of the attack against Watt, and tried without success.

Communist Activities

Fundamentals Class. Fundamentals of Communist Party will hold a prison defense class in Fundamentals of Communist Party. The class will be held on Thursday, Nov. 25, at 2309 Mermald Ave., Coney Island. New Party members should not fail to attend.

Y.C.L. Dance. The D. T. No. 1 unit of the Young Communist League will hold a prison defense and dance on Dec. 27 at 27 E. Fourth St. Class war prisoners will be represented. Keep the date clear. Proceeds go to Gastonia defense. Admission 25 cents.

Brownsville Y.C.L. There will be a Thanksgiving Day affair this Thursday at the Brownsville Youth Center, 123 Osborne St. All members of the Brownsville unit come with friends. Everyone welcome.

Y.C.L. Dance Upper Bronx 2. An entertainment and dance will be given by the Young Communist League of Upper Bronx 2, for the benefit of the defense of the Gastonia prisoners. The affair will be held on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 123 Osborne St. Moving pictures. Music by Spartacus band. Admission 25 cents.

Attention! Industrial registration must be completed this week. They must be completed by Nov. 27. (Signed) INDUSTRIAL DEPT. DIST. 2

Unit 12P, Section 2. Meets every Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, at 1179 Broadway.

Unit 2B, Section 1, Today. Unit 2B, Section 1, will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at 1179 Broadway. They will discuss the program of the Party. All comrades are urged to come.

Y.C.L. Dance Tonight. An entertainment and dance will be given tonight, at 8 o'clock, at 1179 Broadway. Moving pictures. Music by Spartacus band. Admission 25 cents.

Back Beach Y.C.L. Entertainment. An entertainment and dance will be given Friday evening, Nov. 27, at 44 Bay 28th St., under the auspices of the Back Beach unit of the Y.C.L.

East N. Y. Unit of Y.C.L. Forum. The East N. Y. Unit of the Y.C.L. will hold its 10th forum this Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3 p. m. at 345 Broadway. The topic will be "The U.S.R. and the U.S.A." Everyone is invited.

Dance in Bronx. A Spartacus band, snappy program, refreshments, plenty of fun. Come to 1239 W. 14th St. at 8 o'clock, Saturday, Nov. 28, 5 p. m. A. S. P. of Y.C.L. Bronx section.

Harvest Dance. A Harvest dance will be held under auspices of Section 6 of the Communist Party on Nov. 28, 8 p. m. at 55 Manhattan Ave. Admission 25 cents.

D. W. Agents, Section 4. A meeting of all unit Daily Worker agents of Section 4 will be held on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 14 E. 12th St. All agents must be there.

Y.C.L. Thanksgiving Party. The Y.C.L. of Downtown 2 will give a Red Thanksgiving party on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 7:30 p. m. at 1179 Broadway. Moving pictures. Music by Spartacus band. Admission 25 cents.

Y.C.L. Metal Fraction. A special fraction meeting of all Y.C.L. members employed in the metal trades will be held Thursday, Nov. 28, at 8 p. m. to organize a youth section.

Attention Night Workers. An important meeting of the night workers unit will take place on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 8 p. m. at 1179 Broadway. A district representative of this afternoon at 2 E. Union Square of our Party will report on the recent Party plenum. Every member of the unit is instructed to be present.

LOUIS DRINKER Organizes

DETROIT JOBLESS ARE MOBILIZING FOR STRUGGLE

Hold Second Big Meet, Led by Communists

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—The rapidly rising militancy of the unemployed workers in Detroit and vicinity, most of whom are auto workers, was again displayed at a second unemployed mass meeting, called here yesterday by the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and the Trade Union Unity League. The meeting was held in the afternoon at Communist Party headquarters, 1967 Grand River Ave., West, near Cass.

Demonstrating that they were not fooled by the tricks of Henry Ford in announcing a "wage increase" in order to disguise increased rationing, young and adult workers, women as well as men and Negro as well as white workers made this second meeting even more successful than the one held by the Communist Party last Friday, Nov. 22.

The rapidly growing influence of the Communist Party among the unemployed workers has scared the bosses, the employment sharks and the police.

They have resorted to terrorization to stifle the unemployed workers' militancy. Leo Thompson, district organizer of the Y. C. L., was arrested by the police on the advice of the employment sharks and the state "free" employment bureau.

Another attempt to combat the influence of the Communist Party among the unemployed, was the circulation of slanderous statements among the workers, stating that the Communists are operating a private employment office of their own, and that they thus want to fleece the workers.

At the mass meeting yesterday, Philip A. Raymond, secretary of the Auto Workers Union, Al Goetz, president, and Leo Thompson spoke of plans to mobilize the unemployed workers for a real fight for work or state maintenance at union rates.

Louis Morrison, of the Trade Union Unity League, stressed the necessity of mobilizing the unemployed workers and girls. Charles Marion, leader of the T.U.U.L. in Toronto, told the organization of unemployed workers in Canada, and brought workingclass international greetings from the unemployed workers of Canada. The keynote of the meeting was "Work or Relief."

Another big unemployed workers' meeting will be held Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the same address.

Legge Wall St. Tool

(Continued from Page One)

warned that only "economic parity" between industry and agriculture would "halt the increasing wave of radicalism" among the farmer.

"The public can rest assured," he said, "that the American farmer will never be reduced to pauperism, but unless he gets help, and gets it quickly, drastic results may be expected," and further, "... Mass production on the huge farm is repugnant to the men who want their own home-land. We are trying to leave him a producer on a small scale. ... Six million cotton growers get less than \$300 a year cash. That sort of thing must pass."

Legge is out to "half" radicalization among the poor farmers. Instead of being able to prevent the radicalization of the farmers he can only greatly increase it because his activities mean further penetration into agriculture by finance capital, with consequent increased exploitation and worse conditions for the farming masses. Legge plans to link up the farmers' cooperatives, so-called, with big business, can only result in tens of thousands of poor farmers becoming disgusted with these organizations and this will lead to the organization of a militant farm movement in this country which will know how to fight successfully him and his kind.

Poverty among the farmers will never be indicated by the Legges and their Farm Board. "That sort of thing" will never pass under capitalism. The cotton growers, as well as the grain growers and the workers on the land, generally will continue to get less and less cash each year. This is inevitable.

Legge and capitalism stand for the "independence" of the individual, small producer. The small farmer wants his household, Legge thinks. This is the philosophy of capitalism. The trouble is that capitalism and Mr. Legge cannot give this home-land to the individual farmer. Instead, they are taking it away from him at an increasing pace, and the organization of the Farm Board will not be able to prevent this process of expropriation.

The Soviet Union is not following the Legge method of solving the farm problem. Here the farmers and the workers are establishing giant farms, thoroughly socialized, and by this means production is increased, the hours of labor decreased and the standard of living of the peasantry is going upward. But such good things cannot be accomplished in the United States under the capitalist system. Only a workers' and farmers' government can solve the farm problem in this country. Every poor farmer and agricultural worker must be interested in the socialization of agriculture in America. The way to

fight for this kind of agriculture, the way to struggle for better conditions for himself is to join the Communist Party of the U. S. A., through which Party alone he can abolish the capitalist system, establish the Workers' rule and thus really solve his problem.

Lozowich Talks on Workers' Art at School Sunday

The corruption in capitalist society of the entire field of creative arts; the prostitution of its individual members, the succor and sustenance of capitalism and dulling of the minds of the masses, are phases of "Art and the Proletariat," the lecture to be given this Sunday at 8 p. m. at Workers School, 26 Union Square, by Louis Lozowich, noted artist and lecturer.

The new classes recently formed at the Workers School, are still open for registration. This includes intermediate Russian which began last night and is given on Tuesday and Friday at 8:30 and Elementary Russian which begins Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. Statistical Methods given Thursday at 8:30 and another class in Fundamentals of Communism, given Thursday at 7 p. m.

The recently enlarged collection of working class literature at the School Library is well within the reach of many workers, the hours of the library having been widened and made available for the unemployed. Daily one may read from 3 to 10 p. m., except Tuesday, from 6:30 to 10. Saturday from 12 to 6 p. m. and Sunday from 6 to 8.

MAKE ORLEANS WRIT PERMANENT

Car Union Misleaders Fail to Fight It

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—The temporary injunction granted bondholders of the New Orleans Public Service Corp. against the striking street car workers has been made permanent under a default decree entered by Federal Judge Borah.

The officials of Local 194 of the Street Carmen's Union failed to appear to contest the injunction in court, thus marking a further step in their betrayal of the strike of the New Orleans street carmen, whose militancy rose to great heights in their strike, lasting over five months.

TRENTON TOILERS BATTLE BOSSES AND BEAT THEM

Fight Back Attacks by Wire Bosses

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Three months of terror against members of the Communist Party who have been distributing the fighting shop paper, the "Crescent Live Wire" to the thousands of workers who slave in the Crescent Wire and Cable Company reached a culmination last Saturday at 7 a. m. when workers fought back the attempts of the bosses and their flunkies who three times tried to smash the Communist workers' ranks and were driven back each time. The Crescent bosses had to ultimately surrender the ground, and the Communist completed their distribution.

Scores of Crescent workers, who have read two issues of the "Live Wire" and liked it, not only were deaf to the pleas of the bosses to aid the attack on the Communists, but these workers even maneuvered it so that the bosses found themselves facing a wall of their own employees.

The growing hostility of the hundreds of Crescent workers was the main reason for the final retreat of the bosses. The struggle has distinctly raised the prestige of the Communist Party in the minds of the Crescent workers.

The resistance of the workers on Saturday was an incident in the attempt to terrorize, made by the bosses, which has marked each distribution of the Crescent Live Wire. Johnny Brown, a young worker of the Crescent, principal officer of the Crescent Company, while distributing the October issue.

Other workers who have faced the bosses violence are H. Gold, Johnny Viscar, Daniel Davis, and Anna Striker.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Downtown Club Art Exhibition. Exhibition of work by M. Fleiss at the Downtown Workers Club, 35 E. 2nd St. Open all day Saturday and Sunday; week days 7 to 12 p. m. Admission free.

U.C.W.W. Celebration. Council 5 of U.C.W.W. will celebrate its sixth anniversary by having a social and entertainment on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 8:30 p. m. sharp, at the residence of the Secretary, 24 W. 115th St. Admission only 35 cents.

Second Anniversary Celebration. Spanish workers center will celebrate its second anniversary on Saturday, Nov. 30, by a dance and entertainment at its club room, 24 W. 115th St. Admission only 35 cents.

Workers' Laboratory Theatre. A dramatic performance of "White Trash" will be held at Rose Garden, 1247 Boston Rd., Bronx, Red Bank, Saturday evening, December 21, at 8:30 p. m. Under the auspices of the Socialist Branch of the I.L.D.

Scott Nearing will lecture on Education in the Soviet Union Sunday evening, Dec. 1, at 8:30 p. m. sharp, at the auditorium of the Bronx Cooperative Club, 24 W. 115th St. Admission 25 cents.

Midnight Lectures. J. Mindel will give two lectures in Yiddish on the crisis and the future of the working class in the auditorium of the Bronx Cooperative Club, 24 W. 115th St. Sunday evening, Nov. 28, 8:30 p. m.

Cooperative Discussions Constitution. A special meeting of the Bronx Cooperative Club will be held on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 8:30 p. m. (Thanksgiving evening) in the auditorium of the Bronx Cooperative Club, 24 W. 115th St. Under the auspices of the new amendments to the constitution. All members must attend.

Needle Work Dance. The Needle Work Dance of the N.T.W.U. and the Social Education Club of Local 43 will give a dance and Webster Manor, 1179 Broadway, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 p. m. sharp. Admission 15 cents.

Nearing Speaks in Boro Park. Scott Nearing will speak in Boro Park, 1375 42nd St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 p. m. sharp.

COMRADE L. POCAK DIES. Comrade L. Pocak, member of the Amalgamated section of the Trade Union Unity League, died. He was a very active member of the T.U.U.L. and his loss is being mourned by his fellow workers and comrades.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up at the Enterprises!

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A.M.C. & G. of N.A.
Office and Headquarters,
Labor Temple, 242 E. 54th St.,
Room 12
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 a. m.
Employment Bureau open every day at 1 p. m.

Window Cleaners' Protective Union—Local 8
15 E. 3rd St., New York
Meets each 1st and 2nd Thursday of each month at 7 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum.

Window Cleaners, Join Your Union

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS
Meets at 56th St. at 8:30 p. m.
Stakes' Local 101
Tel. Jerome 5-6000
Luna Lake Blvd.

Hotel & Restaurant Workers
Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, 135 W. 42nd St., N. Y.
Phone Circle 7386

Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. Educational meetings—the third Monday of the month. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
One latest job and Fight the Common Enemy!
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"Caucasian Love" First Film of Georgian National Life

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

The Film Guild Cinema will present the first Soviet film dealing with the colorful life of the Caucasian people on Saturday. The film is titled "Caucasian Love," and originally was called "Eliso."

The cinematograph industry in Georgia dates back to 1922, with the formation of a Georgian Cinematograph Section to the Peoples Commissariat for Education in the U. S. S. R.

The first steps of the Georgian cinematograph industry were slow and hesitating. Its artists, while still laboring under the heavy burden of national cultural traditions, fell under the spell of the new art in all its modernity. As a result, the first films produced were a mixture of new and old technique in the American and Caucasian styles, and open to the reproach of crudity. The critics at that time were continually attacking the new Georgian cinematograph for its absurd use of human and other material, its ineffective attempts to make European (or rather American) methods to suit European themes. The endeavors to express class contradictions and national drama in the idiom of Hollywood was, of course, doomed to failure.

The young industry began gradually to realize its mistake and to take the right path—abandoning the banalities of kino-romance and turning towards the rich material offered by the national traditions and picturesque customs of the country. Ethnography and geography are pressed into the service of the film. We see before our eyes on the screen the slow transition to the new economy, the development of agriculture and the parallel development of the people involved in it.

"Caucasian Love" describes the tragedy of the Christian (Russian) victory over the Mohammedans (Chechen), the tragedy of the small nation "swallowed up" by imperialism, of the peasant masses fighting carism. This picture was hailed as a victory for national cinematography, as well as a veritable document of high artistic value.

SOVIET PICTURE OF PARIS COMMUNE AT CAMEO SATURDAY

Lily Damita is playing in one of the last European productions she made before coming to America at the Cameo Theatre. In "The Dancer of Barcelona" Miss Damita is supported by Warwick Ward in an all-Spanish cast. On the same bill is to be seen and heard a talking comedy starring Nat Carr and a travesty with monologue accompaniment showing scenes in Spain.

Coming to the Cameo Theatre on Saturday, Nov. 30, is the latest Russian cinema achievement, "The New Babylon." With the Franco-Prussian War and the Paris Commune as its historical background, the famous Soviet producers have let their camera run wild projecting in this movie their most experimental photographic work. It is a distinctive photodrama.

Greetings were sent to the workers of the U.S.S.R. upon their triumph at the end of the first year of the Five Year Plan. The Philadelphia district plans to affiliate with the Moscow district of M.O.P.R. (the I.L.D. in the U.S.S.R.) and carry on correspondence with the workers there.

THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
"GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH"
BY ROMAIN ROLLAND
GUILD, W. 42, E. 43, 8:30
Mat. Th. 4:30, 7:15

MUSIC AND CONCERTS
CONDUCTORLESS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
CARNegie HALL
Saturday Eve., November 30
Soloist: JOHN POWELL
BACH: Brandenburg Concerto No. 4
MODART: Piano Concerto #11, M. 11
(Serenade) GLIERE: "Les Sirènes"
Tickets: 1st at \$2.50 at Box Office and 2nd at \$1.50 at Box Office for five remaining concerts at ten per cent discount. (Stelway Plan)

BRONX THEATRES
LOEW'S PARADISE Concourse Bronx
"SO THIS IS COLLEGE"
NOM'S ALL TALKING—LAUGHING SUCCESS
With "Midnight Night" a glamorous Stage Show from Capitol-Bway

LOEW'S PITKIN Pitkin Ave. Brooklyn
"SO THIS IS COLLEGE"
NOM'S ALL TALKING—LAUGHING SUCCESS
"CAFE DE PARIS" a Brilliant Stage Show from Capitol Theatre—Broadway

CIVIC REPERTORY 141 St. 6th Ave. Eves. 8:30, Mat. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
EVA LA GALLIENNE, Director
Tonight—"PIETER PAK"
Tom. Night—"THE SEA GULL"

MEXICAN PRESIDENT, ELECTED BY RIFLES, MAY POSSIBLY BE CHANGED BY THE SAME METHOD

Vasconcelos Vanished, Possibly Gathering Forces to Make Armed Claim to Post

Mexico, Admittedly a U. S. Colony; Cannot Run Government Without Morrow

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—Ortiz Rubio, whose "election" to the Mexican presidency a week ago by assistance of artillery, infantry and cavalry, against his timid bourgeois opponent, Jose Vasconcelos, and the militant fight of the Worker and Peasant Bloc, was guaranteed by Ambassador Morrow of the United States, is back in Mexico City, but will not assume office until February 5.

Vasconcelos has vanished somewhere, supposedly to the Pacific coastal region. Nobody knows yet whether the Vasconcelos are going to abide by the fake "election" or not. If not, they will have to enter into armed rebellion, which may explain the mystery as to their leader's whereabouts.

Mexico a Yankee Colony.
The New York Times of Monday in a long dispatch from Mexico City, reciting the problems that faced Or-

tiz Rubio when he takes office in Mexico, referred to the possibility of a new revolt, stating that the Mexican army could be counted upon in such eventually "if Washington continues its present policy."

The necessity of Ambassador Morrow being in Mexico before the Mexican "government" can function is set forth after recital of the problems Rubio confronts, and Morrow's departure for the naval conference at London, the Times stating:

"Ambassador Morrow probably will be absent when Senor Ortiz Rubio assumes office, but the incoming administration is hardly likely to proceed with any important international questions until a few months have elapsed and by that time he will be back at his post. He declines to discuss his program, but it is said that he will not leave Mexico permanently until the new government's policies are being put into practice."

PEASANTS, NOW DISILLUSIONED, RETURN HOME

Soviet Restores Them, With Aid, to Homes

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The German peasants, about which so much lying propaganda in the capitalist and socialist press has appeared, who were worked upon by counter-revolutionists from abroad and induced to try emigrating from the Soviet Union to Canada by way of Germany, are returning to Moscow, their first stop in the projected journey to their homes in the Soviet villages.

Increasing numbers are going back to their old homes, realizing that they are victims of deception. Many would not give them transit visas until Canada granted them entrance, and Canada, delaying do so, they became very miserable waiting in make-shift quarters at Moscow.

The Soviet Government is giving the returning peasants their old farms and the property which they sold before leaving. The government is also granting them special privileges to enable these peasants

to make up for the months they lost.

A Campaign of Lies.
The American capitalist papers have done their best to create the impression that these peasants, Mennonites, have been and are being ill treated by the Soviet government. Particularly, a paid liar of the capitalist press, one Knickerbocker, has from Berlin, the center of anti-Soviet propaganda on this issue, been lying brazenly.

Tuesday's capitalist papers, for example, carrying one of this creature's lies to the effect that the Soviet Government was "dooming the German peasants to death, etc." As a matter of fact, the Mennonite exodus was arranged by enemies of the Soviet Union abroad, who desired to have something to counteract the undoubted success of socialist construction in agriculture in the Soviet Union, and the peasants are the victims of this conspiracy.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their struggle against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists described the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following proposition: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that the dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal—Marx.

LOCAL WORKER FORGOES NEEDED SUIT TO RUSH DAILIES SOUTH

"I Want Other Workers To Be Inspired by the Daily"

(Continued from Page One)

another answer to the southern workers' appeals that the Daily be rushed to them.

Then there is the letter from a worker in California, who sent \$17 to the "Drive to Rush the Daily South."

It follows:
"Dear Comrades:
"I sympathize with the struggle of the wage slaves, both Negro and white in the South, and I appreciate the value and power of the Daily Worker to encourage these workers to resist the oppression by the bosses through organization."

"I recall the effect that the first copy of the Daily Worker that I read had on me about three years ago."

"I'm still reading it, and read it almost line for line, too. I say it's a mighty weapon for the working class and want to help other workers get their first Dailies, too, if they can be inspired by it as much as I was."

"Workers, what's a few dollars compared spent in such a worthy cause such as the 'Drive to Rush the Daily South.'"

"How about the rest of the Daily Worker subscribers; won't you sacrifice a little towards this campaign instead of waiting for others to do your share (as I too was inclined to do)."

"We'll never get anywhere that way; mail your contribution in today so the southern mill workers can get the Daily."

"I'd rather contribute this \$17.50 to the 'Drive to Rush the Daily South' than get a new suit of clothes that's 12 months overdue already. So here goes."

Workers, that's the sort of working class solidarity that's going to hasten the overthrow of the capitalist system. It's the spirit that will spur on the southern mill workers in their struggles under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union.

It's the answer that all militant workers and working class groups must make to the appeals of the southern mill workers that the Daily Worker be rushed to them.

26 Union Square, New York City.

We militant workers have got to make every possible sacrifice to show our solidarity with the southern mill workers. My answer to these workers' appeal that the Daily Worker be rushed to them is the contribution which I enclose.

Name
Address
City State
Amount \$.....

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We wish to
adopt a mill village, and see that the workers there are supplied with the Daily Worker regularly.

Address:
City and State:
Amount:

British "Left" Labor Led by Maxton Makes No Fight for Jobless

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The feeble gestures of an expiring and fake "left" opposition in the "Labor" Party finished off last night when James Maxton, who had previously rounded up 32 laborites to sign an objection to the MacDonald's proposed Unemployment Relief Bill, lost most of the signers when the bill actually was presented, and apparently interest himself, if he ever had any. The bill was, therefore, passed with the help of the Liberal vote.

Some of the "left" criticized the bill, pointing out that the "Labor" Party was breaking the pledge given poor constituents before election, and saying that such a violation of campaign promises was "undefensible," but they went no further in attack on those who were at the moment defending the indefensible. They kept their "left" position only criticizing the bill for not giving the unemployed better conditions than it did.

This sort of argument was covered up by the "labor" secretary for war, Tom Shaw, who "explained" that the bill was only a temporary make-shift anyway, not intended for permanency—though unemployment is permanent enough, a matter Shaw failed to mention.

The editorial states that the "Moncada" government is not pleased at prospect of the departure of the marines and would be delighted to have them remain. If there were any prospect, in fact, of the marines' departure, the Conaca government, which is not the same as the Nicaragua people, would be more than "not pleased"—it would be panicky-stricken, as the Conaca holds power only because the Nicaragua people are prevented by the marines from overthrowing him.

The whole affair: the announcement of withdrawal by Stimson, the objection by Moncada, and the palaver in Panama picturing the Washington government as unwilling to keep marines in Nicaragua and Nicaragua insisting on their remaining, is but a single framed-up device to whitewash American imperialist occupation.

"Whither Sandino?"

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 26.—It is reported here that Major Francisco Estrada, who remained in Nicaragua in charge of Sandino followers when Sandino himself left for Mexico, will visit Sandino this week to persuade the former leader to return to Nicaragua from his rather comfortable retreat in Yucatan, where report states that he has purchased a ranch home.

In addition to the strike situation in New York, there is another in Boston, where the cloak and dress makers' agreement expires. The reactionary I. L. G. W. is putting out a fake strike call, using similar tactics to those in New York. The propaganda of the right wing in both cities is that it is "stabilizing the cloak and dress trades" for the benefit of the workers.

Experience has shown that this stabilizing, in which the bosses co-opting workers, is for the interests of the employer; and their lieutenants, the reactionary I. L. G. W. leaders. The bosses emerge with a stronger internal organization and the workers with worse conditions, and a company union.

In Chicago the employers are looking out the millinery workers. The right wing Zartisky leadership in the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union has practically wrecked the organization by class collaboration tactics, and by the sell-out method, and now the employers are many of them deciding that they do not need even a Zartisky union.

Rank and File Control.

The right wing is levying a \$5 assessment outside of Chicago, to support the locked out Chicago workers, they claim. The policy of the T. U. U. L. members in the old unions, is to demand real solidarity with the locked out millinery workers, and particularly rank and file control of the fund assembled by this assessment.

Battle Stars.
The T. U. U. L. national board lays down a policy for all members in the New York and Boston strikes, activity—no passive reaction to the fake stoppage. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union must militantly attack the employers, without waiting for the right wing fake strike, and by a continuous strike action wherever it is needed, force the employers to live up to their contracts, and to grant union conditions and wages where contracts have not been obtained. There will be a sharp struggle, before, during and after the right wing fake stoppage. The N. T. W. I. U. must lead the militant New York workers, veterans of many and bitter struggles, to win everywhere the workers' demands. The T. U. U. L. has confidence that by unceasing struggle until victory is obtained, the masses of the needle workers, in New York and in other cities, will be brought into a single, strongly organized, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Chinese Labor Strike Stops Peking Freight at Yellow River Bar

TIENTSIN, China, Nov. 26.—With large Standard Oil tankers at the Taku Bar of the Yellow river held up by a strike of lightermen, which also ties up numerous British boats, both imperialist consular authorities are demanding of the Chinese military that the troops break the strike.

The Chinese labor union calling the strike posted armed pickets around the property of the lighterage company at Taku and completely tied up the port, through which all freight for Peking must pass.

U. S. TRIES TO MASK ITS FACE IN NICARAGUA

Old Story of Being "Asked to Stay"

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—Reports from Panama state that a leading paper of that "republic" comments on the hypocritical announcement of Secretary Stimson at Washington that the U. S. Marines will be "completely withdrawn" from Nicaragua, by saying that "Nicaragua" is against such a withdrawal and wishes the Marines to remain.

The paper, "Estrella de Panama" attempts by this to prove that American imperialist domination of Nicaragua is a myth, but only succeeds in proving that it dominates not only Nicaragua but Panama as well.

The editorial states that the "Moncada" government is not pleased at prospect of the departure of the marines and would be delighted to have them remain. If there were any prospect, in fact, of the marines' departure, the Conaca government, which is not the same as the Nicaragua people, would be more than "not pleased"—it would be panicky-stricken, as the Conaca holds power only because the Nicaragua people are prevented by the marines from overthrowing him.

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Hoover Farm Parley Fails To Aid Farmer

(Continued from Page One)

to the farmers, it would not solve the farm crisis which has been of long standing and is being intensified by the present situation. Revolutionary organization of the poor and tenant farmers, who suffer most acutely in the present agrarian crisis, in cooperation with the militant working class organizations, in opposition to such capitalist-controlled groups as the National Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation, whom Hoover was careful to call together, will lead to a solution of the farm crisis, which is tied up with the general crisis of imperialist economy.

The following farm organizations were represented at Hoover's depression conference:

Farmers National Union—C. E. Huff, Salina, Kan., president; C. S. Barrett, St. Marys, Ga.; C. S. Talbot, Jamestown, N. D.; Louis Chambers, El Reno, Okla.; C. N. Rogers, Indianapolis, Iowa.

National Grange—Fred B. Breckenman and S. S. McCloskey, Washington, D. C.

American Farm Bureau Federation—H. E. Thompson, president, Chicago; Earl Smith Detroit.

Farmers Equity Union—Leroy Melton, Chicago; P. L. Betts, Greenville, Ill.

The next step to be taken in the present crisis is the calling of the first meeting of the National (Fascist) Economic Council for Dec. 5.

Headed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Economic Council will consist of 200 of the leading imperialists in the country. Hoover will preside over this fascist apparatus which will work out the details of the anti-labor drives agreed upon in the meetings with the bankers, industrialists and A. F. of I. officials.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

U. S. Oil Robbers Push Fight on Oil Barons of England

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in furthering its fight for supremacy in the world's oil markets, is making plans for taking over the Anglo-American Oil Co. It already controls the British Mexican Petroleum Co., and recently acquired the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.

This action on the part of the leading American oil trust is openly directed against the British Royal Dutch interests who have been encroaching on territory heretofore under the domination of the Standard Oil.

This is just one of the many sharpening conflicts between United States and British imperialism that is leading to war.

Our own age, the bourgeoisie age, is distinguished by this—that it has the simplest class "struggle" in more and more society is splitting up into two great hostile camps. Into two great and directly antagonized classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat—Marx.

FAKED RELIGION IN ANTI-SOVIET MOVE; 16 TO DIE

USSR Protests Polish Aid to Enemies

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The trial of a group of counter-revolutionists at Voronezh has been concluded. These counter-revolutionaries had an organization, as members of a pseudo-religious sect which they called the "Truly Orthodox Cross Bearers of Christ," their religion being only in the name, as the entire purpose was to try to overthrow the Soviet government.

These criminals kept up the pretense until the trial, at which they appeared wearing all white costumes and refused to recognize the court, answering only "Christ is risen" to requests for a plea.

But the confessions of some of these accused stopped this nonsense, whereupon all pleaded. Sixteen were sentenced to death, 23 to various terms of imprisonment, and 3 were acquitted.

The Soviet government has lodged an official protest with the Polish government against the Ukrainian fascists harbored by Poland who attacked the Soviet consulate at Lemberg last week. Windows of the consulate were broken, but the fascists attempt to storm the consulate was blocked by the determined action of the armed employees of the consulate. Protest meetings are being held everywhere in Soviet Ukraine.

SEAMEN DEFY TERROR IN CAL.

Red Squad Raids M.W.L. Headquarters

(Continued from Page One)

led by the infamous Detective Lieutenant Hynes, raided the headquarters of the Marine Workers League here. The recent opening of this headquarters here, as an indication of the rapidly rising militancy of the seamen and marine workers and dock workers on the Pacific Coast, scared the big open shop shipping and stevedoring bosses on the Coast, and the raid was carried out as a result.

Hynes produced no search warrant. The raiders thoroughly ransacked the militant seamen's headquarters, seizing correspondence, minutes and literature. About 5,000 stickers, by which members of the Marine Workers League on board ships throughout the world have spread the message of the fighting M.W.L., were also seized.

The seizure of all this material points to the planning of a series of frame-ups of militant seamen by the open shop shippers and their courts.

Hynes, on leaving the headquarters, announced that he was going to close this place up and run the radicals out of town.

Since the opening of the hall here the open shop shipowners have branded the M.W.L. as "a dangerously radical organization which must be broken."

A determination by the membership of the M.W.L. to increase their activities in organizing the seamen and dockers on the Pacific Coast was the answer of the militant seamen to the intimidation by the "Red Squad."

Trotskyites Unite With Social-Fascists in Czecho-Slovakia

Dr. Franz Soukup, yellow socialist leader of the Czecho-Slovakian Social Democratic Party, in an article in "The New Leader," organ of the third capitalist "socialist" party says that in Czecho-Slovakia "the Communist opposition (Trotskyite) is gradually uniting with the Social Democratic Party."

Dr. Soukup's article it appears that the "communist opposition" (Trotskyite) is being received with open arms in the ranks of the social-fascists of Czecho-Slovakia.

Autumn Days at Camp Nitgedaiget are Well Remembered!

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At Claremont Pkway

1375 FIRST AVE.
Corner 74th Street
17-19 W. 125th St.
Near Fifth Avenue
517 Seventh Avenue
Near 38th Street

1652 MADISON AV.
Corner 110th Street
605 West 181st St.
Near St. Nicholas Ave.
1002 Southern Blvd.
Near Alden Street

1017 Southern Blvd.
Near Westchester Ave. Near Loew's Burland Th.

ALL STORES OPEN TILL 10:30 P. M.

IN THE SHOPS

Lewis Plans to Herd W. Va. Miners as Scabs Into Ill.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MORGANTOWN, W. Virginia (By Mail).—It was a mystery to see the John L. Lewis and V. A. Bittner of the U. M. W. A. all at once take such great interest in forgotten members of the U. M. W. A. to organize them again—in the U. M. W. A.

I heard today some new members of the U. M. W. A. stating: "We must pay dues to the U. M. W. A. and get more members because John L. Lewis is going to ship free all the members of the U. M. W. A. in good standing to Illinois. Some members of the National Miners Union in Illinois are going to call a strike there soon for five days a week and six hours a day, better wages and working conditions."

"So all the members of the U. M. W. A. in West Virginia will be shipped by John L. Lewis to Illinois to take the strikers' jobs and we won't be scabbing because we are

members of the U. M. W. A. and will be working under union contract."

Miners: John L. Lewis, agent of the coal operators, and on their orders, is organizing you miners into the U. M. W. A. to make you professional scabs by shipping you free to Illinois when the miners organized in the National Miners Union strike for the five-day week, six-hour day, better wages and working conditions.

Miners of West Virginia and elsewhere—beware of this faker and his work and join the only miners union that will stay with you and fight for you—the National Miners Union.

Form a united front of all miners against the fakers—for one strike, one agreement, because an injury to one is an injury to all.

Long live the National Miners Union.

W. VIRGINIA MINER.

CONGRESS ENDS IN A SQUABBLE

Fascist, Parliamentary Groups Fight It Out

Hoover's special session of Congress passes into history without passing the tariff revision bill, but with a clear cut indication that it is the administration policy, particularly successful, to fascitize the government, extend the powers of the president and more and more do away with the fiction of "democracy" and "representative government."

Hoover and his Wall Street friends clearly see that we are approaching a time of such extreme class struggles as will require the use of open fascist methods.

The special session passed a farm bill that is generally recognized as an insult to the intelligence of any farmer who thought he was going to get relief. It provides absolutely no relief, and is only a selling and finance scheme, intended to benefit the middlemen and bankers who take real estate mortgages. The high paid personnel of the board which is to manage this swindle is appointed by the president, and is headed by the most ruthless exploiter of the farmers, the president of the International Harvester Co.

For Open Fascist Rule

The tariff legislation proceeded in the house by means of bargains between various interests each of which wanted a higher duty on its products, and the result was such a high scale generally as to bring a fight against it by industries who were injured.

The struggle developed into one of Hoover and fascism against the die-hards of the parliamentary regime, just as much enemies of the workers but sticklers for the old plan of fooling them if possible before the fascist club descends on their heads.

At the height of the squabble the stock crash took place, which gave the more open exponents of fascism a chance to tell congress it was a nuisance and should shut up and go home. The bourgeois economist, Balaban, expressed this sentiment most vigorously, and the last days of the senate sessions were a maze of ermination and re-ermination between the administration men, the democrats, the western "sons of wild jackasses" as the so-called "insurgents" were dubbed by Senator Moses, and a relatively new group of "young republicans."

Fight Over Blame

Shouse, chairman of the national committee of the democratic party, yesterday issued a bitter attack on Hoover, accusing him of calling the session in a moment of panic, because he saw the farmers were much dissatisfied, and of including the tariff legislation as an afterthought.

He holds Hoover responsible for the evolution of a tariff bill many capitalist interests were opposed to. Administration papers throughout the company follow the general plan of

attacking parliamentary "word juggling" and "talkativeness," without "doing anything."

Lobbying

Senators Norris, Harrison and Simmons inserted in the record some angry rejoinders, holding Hoover responsible for all the mess.

The whole situation was complicated by exposure of the most brazen lobbying, in which paid agents of certain industrial groups sat in the supposedly secret sessions of the ways and means and tariff committees and dictated policies.

It all boils down to this: The country plunges into a financial and industrial crisis, unemployment and dissatisfaction grow by leaps and bounds, and everybody is trying to shift the blame, with two main policies emerging, one for the rapid approach to forms of fascist non-parliamentary dictatorship and the other and weaker in favor of a greater caution in maintaining the prestige of the parliamentary swindle.

LITTLE "CZARS" RULE N. Y. TYPO UNION LOCAL

Love Power and Fat Salaries

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The state of the New York Printers Union is a deplorable one. Officials of the Union are not possessed of the true spirit of unionism or sympathy for the workers. They are petty autocrats, filled with a love of egotistic power and fat salaries, the agents of a privileged class. Workers who do not find favor in their eyes, or who do not have "influence" or a reserve fund of cash, meet with a cold reception.

Not long ago a printer came to the United States from Scotland where he had worked at the trade for many years and where he possessed a union working card. On arriving in New York he went to the office of the Typographical Union, presented his card and asked if he could secure a working card for New York City. He was curtly informed that he could not have one.

"I thought this was an International union," protested the Scotchman.

He was then told that his card was acceptable in Canada but not in United States. Whereupon he was sent on his way without a kindly word or word of sympathy—not even a word concerning organization work.

Friends of the Communist Party is this fostering a spirit of international good will among workers?

It is time that a new union of all workers be organized, fused with a burning spirit of international good will and brotherhood.

A PRINTER.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

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Near Alden Street

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Near Westchester Ave. Near Loew's Burland Th.

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PARTY LIFE

The Renegade United Front Against the Revolutionary Unions

By EARL BROWDER.

WE have already pointed out the vicious attacks by the Lovestones against the Cleveland Unity Convention, which Gitlow called a "crime against the working class" in agreement with Green, Woll, Cannon & Co. It is not yet clear to all those who formerly looked to Gitlow & Co. as "left" leaders, how completely this gentry has gone over to the enemy. Let us examine a few more facts.

In all the revolutionary unions the renegades are fighting against the building up of these unions, and are building a united front which includes all the renegades, and connects them up with the Muste movement and with sections of the already discredited bureaucracy. In the miners' union, the Lovestones (Myerscough, Vratovich) make an open assault against the union, carefully timed with that of Watt, who is headed toward the Lewis camp. Watt has his campaign organized and directed by the Cannons (Swaback, Angelo) who at the same time are connected with the Muste "progressives," while the latter are supporting Fishwick-Farrington. The whole crew—Lewis, Fishwick, Farrington, Howatt, Brophy, Myerscough, Watt, Angelo, Swaback, Vratovich—have a complete united front on at least the main slogan, which is, "Down with Communist leadership in the Miners' Union."

But it is not only a practical united front. It has a solid base in common theories. These are, that the American working class is backward, that the movement must therefore also be backward, therefore we cannot build unions on the basis of the class struggle, therefore we must hook ourselves onto the tail of the Muste movement, therefore we must crawl by hook or crook into the A. F. of L. and be real quiet there about basic issues so as not to get thrown out.

Swaback expressed this in "The Militant" of September 15, where he argues for a policy of "drawing the masses into the A. F. of L.," of affiliating "the new unions to the A. F. of L.," of uniting "the left wing with the progressive (Muste) movement." Gitlow expressed the same thing in his organ of Nov. 15, when he denounces the Cleveland Convention because it included in its program the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government; for Gitlow this is "pure and simple left sectarianism" (exactly the same judgment as that of Cannon and Lore), and he quotes Lenin at great length, to prove that because Communists must work in reactionary trade unions, therefore when Communists organize trade unions they must organize reactionary ones!

In the southern textile industry, Cannon solemnly proposes that the left wing "must take the initiative in proposing joint action" to the A. F. of L.; inasmuch as the A. F. of L. is the greatest exponent of rationalization, as the cure for all ills, Lovestone must logically endorse Cannon's proposal, for he (writing under the name of Dawson) finds the cause of the troubles in the textile industry generally, in the South and the whole world, in the lack of sufficient rationalization, the lagging behind in technical progress.

Both Cannon and Lovestone hark back to 1925, as the crystallizing point of their joint "correct" trade union policies. We take up the old 1925 resolution, which was rejected by the VI Plenum of ECCI, and sure enough, there is to be found there the 1925 policy of the renegades, in the following paragraphs:

"In the declaration of policy for the ILGWU convention, the CEC statement declared the basic policy of the Party to be 'the firm consolidation of the left wing on the basis of our left wing program. Efforts must be made to make the convention discussion an ideological campaign to convince the progressives and win them for our program.'

"The opposition policy presented to the CEC stated that our fundamental policy shall be 'to completely smash the reactionary machine and to take over the administration of the union.'

"These two statements bring out in striking contrast the correct policy as stated by the CEC and the incorrect policy stated in the opposition resolution, which has been the policy which has influenced our trade union work in the past."

Lovestone does not yet admit the identity of his program with that of the other renegades, but still keeps on his camouflage. Cannon admits it, but explains that he stands for the same thing from different motives. One of the rarest gems of Trotskyist casuistry yet produced in America is the result. Through the pen of Schachtman he writes:

"His (Lovestone's) demand may appear superficially to be similar to ours. But . . . when we demand party democracy or a correct trade union policy it is for the purpose of strengthening the working class Bolshevik elements in the movement. When it is demanded by Lovestone, it is for the purpose of gaining free play for interests alien to the working class."

Accepting the complete correctness of the description of Lovestone's aim as that of "gaining free play for interests alien to the working class," we leave it to the metaphysicians and mystics to explain how the purity of intentions (!) of the Trotskyists makes their common program with that same Lovestone any less injurious to the workers.

But if Cannon and Lovestone find it necessary, in the interests of "division of labor," to maintain organizational separation from one another, their old friend Lore is not so bashful. He gently chides them (in Volkszeitung of Nov. 23) for "constantly defending themselves against the accusation that they are in any way related" with Lore, and says:

"The three tendencies expelled from the CP are of one opinion in all important questions; in the main they defend the same tactical and principle standpoint. . . . Cannon-Lovestone may attempt to deny their 'poor relation'."

Yes, it is true that the renegades all have the same program in essentials, especially on the practical questions, such as the trade union work. This reflects an underlying unity of theory. These facts are becoming clear to all. Lovestone-Cannon-Lore rise and fall together, and their destiny is concurrently bound up with that of Muste and Wm. Green.

CLEVELAND CHALLENGES DETROIT!

THE quota for District Six (Cleveland), and District Seven (Detroit) is 400 new members each. A few days ago the District Bureau of District Six discussed the membership campaign and decided to challenge the comrades of District Seven. Now we read in the "Daily Worker" (Nov. 16) that the Detroit comrades have challenged Pittsburgh District. Why look for an "enemy" hundreds of miles away when we are at our gates and are ready to fight with you? Are the Detroit comrades afraid to enter with us in revolutionary rivalry?

We are out to defeat Detroit District. The field of our operation is very extensive. In our district we have millions of workers. Our territory takes in Ohio, and parts of W. Virginia and Kentucky. In this territory we find great automobile plants; steel and chemical factories, some of the largest mines, and the center of rubber industry.

We are determined to root our Party in these gigantic factories, to win hundreds of new recruits in these basic industries. After this membership drive we expect to have an entirely new basis for our Party in this district. We hope to have the overwhelming majority of the membership in shop nuclei by February 10.

In this district we also have tens of thousands of Negro workers. They are the most exploited and oppressed section of the working class. They are massed in big factories. They are forced to do the hardest and least paid work. Therefore, we are concentrating our attention upon drawing the most advanced revolutionary Negro workers into our ranks during this membership drive. We have already dispatched Comrade E. Williams, a young fighter, into the mining section of Eastern Ohio and W. Virginia to work for the Party among the Negro miners.

WHAT—NEW YORK ASLEEP?

Our young comrades have challenged the New York district of the League to increase their membership proportionally, but they received no reply. It means that the New York comrades have accepted their defeat even before entering the fight. Our League organizer tells us unofficially that they already have 25 new members in the League, and at least one new shop nucleus. They have six organizers in the field.

We repeat, in the spirit of Revolutionary Rivalry, we challenge District Seven to secure more new members, to build more shop nuclei, and to get more new subscribers for the "Daily Worker." We are out to win!

J. ADAMS

A. F. of L. "SHAKE! WE DID A GOOD JOB!"

By Fred Ellis



The New Reactionary Civil War and the Prospects of the Revolution in China

By N. DOONPING.

(Continued)

3. THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONTENT AND PRESENT ALIGNMENT OF REACTIONARY FORCES AND THE NEW CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

EARLY in July this year, Comrade Chiu-Wito gave us a very clear picture of the contradictions in China that were bound to bring about a civil war in the near future. He said:

"The background of the militarist war in China can be described as the following: (1) the struggle between British, Japanese and American imperialists for spheres of influence in China and the right to control the central government; (2) the struggle between the various militarist groups for territories, representing the combined interests of commercial capitalists in the local markets and the gentry and landlords; (3) the struggle of the Shanghai national bourgeoisie (including banking capitalists and compradors, and those capitalists of the big industrial and commercial banks) for the control of all the markets of the nation, demanding the local markets (such as Hankow, Canton, Tsingtau, Tientsin, and Dairen, etc.) to abolish their semi-independent character and obey Shanghai, and thus to bring about the unification of the national market; hence the conflict with the local militarists. These three causes of civil wars in China are closely related to each other." (Taken and translated from a Chinese pamphlet entitled "International Struggle Against Opportunism.")

Two months after the above words of Comrade Chiu were written, the opening battles of the civil war of reaction were fought. Nobody who was familiar with the situation in China was surprised; everybody who has an interest in Chinese politics was patiently waiting for the curtain to rise. The general aggravation of international and internal contradictions in China made the war inevitable in the nearest future. The worsening of famine conditions in the northwestern provinces, the territory under Feng Yu-Hsiang's control, with little or no prospect of relief, presented a grave problem for Feng Yu-Hsiang's army and thus gave the "Christian General" a strong impetus to descend southward at the earliest possible moment. The prolonging of the "Sino-Soviet Crisis" weakened Nanking's position and thus strengthened the position of Feng Yu-Hsiang and, at the same time, alienated Chang Hsueh-liang's (the Manchurian war lord) support of Nanking. All of these factors, though not of equal importance, contributed to make the civil war come at this particular time.

The reports about the war are so confusing that it is not possible to examine in detail with a fair degree of accuracy the military progress of the warfare. Fortunately, such an examination is not necessary here. The important things to know are the political and social content of the groups involved and their part in the march of events toward the Chinese revolution.

A. THE CHIANG CLIQUE AND THE NANKING REGIME.

The present civil war is the result of a revolt against Nanking, a combined attack by the anti-Nanking block on the domination of the "Central" Government by Chiang Kai-shek and his associates, the Chiang clique. Therefore, we will begin our analysis with a brief survey of the Nanking group and its regime.

THE SHANGHAI NATIONAL BOURGEOISIE AND THE CHIANG KAI-SHEK CLIQUE.

It is true that Nanking serves as the agent of American imperialism and at the same time represents the interests of Shanghai bourgeoisie. It is also true that Nanking's tottering existence signifies, as Comrade Chiu said, "the struggle of the Shanghai national bourgeoisie for the control of all the markets of the nation, demanding the local markets (such as Hankow, Canton, Tsingtau, Tientsin, and Dairen, etc.) to abolish their semi-independent character and obey Shanghai, and thus bring about the unification of the national market." But here it should be made clear that Nanking is not a real national government. It is practically built upon the support of only a few provinces in the lower Yangtze valley. While bearing the name and having the legal status of a national government, Nanking, ever since its beginning, has always the character of a local government. "Although Chiang Kai-shek represents the Shanghai bourgeoisie, the Shanghai bourgeoisie is grown up together and mixed with certain landlords and compradors. The fact that Chiang Kai-shek must depend upon the support of Chu Pei-te (of Kwangsi), Ho Ying Chin (of Hupeh), Chen Tia-yuan (of Anhui) and even Ho Chen (of Hunan) is an evidence of this situation" (from Chiu Wito's pamphlet "International Struggle Against Opportunism," published in Chinese). In the present conflict the alliance of Chiang Kai-shek with Chen Ming-shu of Kwangtung is a very clear illustration of this point. Chen Ming-shu, with the slogan "Kwangtung for the Kwangtungese" is almost a pure type of a provincial militarist, representing the semi-feudalists and commercial capitalists. Indeed, the Chinese national bourgeoisie, which is more or less concentrated at Shanghai, is not yet an independent force sufficiently strong to organize a real national government for China and it can never be strong enough to do this! Since the Nanking Government is not a real national bourgeois government and must rest upon the support of local forces, it cannot and never really did pro-

ceed along the line of pure bourgeois development. Hence, the civil war in China can never be a progressive war, not even from the point of view of Nanking. The Chiang clique is not a compact body representing the independent bourgeoisie of China; like the anti-Nanking bloc, it is also a bloc, an allied group, composed of Chiang Kai-shek himself, representing the Shanghai bourgeoisie controlling Kiangsu and Chekiang, and the provincial militarists of Anhui, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Fukien, and part of Honan. Such civil wars of reaction, even if Nanking comes out again victorious, can never bring about the real unity of China. The Tenth Plenum of the Communist International has diagnosed the Chinese situation quite correctly in the phrase "the interests of the ruling clique in China are diametrically opposed to the interests of the national unification of China." (Inprecor, Vol. 9, No. 46, p. 975.)

CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

The dual character of the National Government at Nanking to a large extent also serves to explain the sometimes wavering foreign policy of Nanking. Although Chiang Kai-shek chiefly leans upon American imperialism, the fact that the Yangtze valley is primarily a British sphere of influence together with other circumstances obliges him to flirt not infrequently with his British and Japanese masters, and sometimes he doesn't even hesitate to "pass a night" with either one of the two. The capitulation in the Tsinan case, the recognition of the infamous Nishihara loan, and the Sino-British naval agreement are some of the well known products of such "overnight unions." But, by and large, Chiang Kai-shek is primarily pro-American. Of course, Chiang Kai-shek's occasional overtures to Great Britain and Japan weakens America's confidence in him. However, no wise master expects complete fidelity from his servant. So long as he does not resent the master's approaches and carries out his wishes, some kind of support from the master can be assured. Thus we see, despite Chiang Kai-shek's infidelities, America still gives him help in his recent trouble. The American bourgeoisie realizes that it cannot win the Chinese market from England or Japan without a war, and she does not hesitate to start the struggle, on a smaller scale, by helping out her agent, in China. The lifting of the arms embargo which makes it legal for foreign powers to sell arms to China, but only through the central government, naturally greatly strengthens Chiang Kai-shek. The recent order from Nanking of the largest consignment of army airplanes that China has ever made before in any foreign country is of great significance since, owing to the poor arms of the opposing forces, this may be of decisive importance to the outcome of the war. It may be mentioned here that almost the whole air force of China, under Chiang Kai-shek's direction, is organized with American capital (the Curtiss interests) and under the command of the famous American adventurer, Albert Hall, masquerading as "General Chang" in China. The New York Times of November 1, carries the news that "the Nanking government is now negotiating with the American Oil Company, attempting to raise \$10,000,000 Mexican (\$5,000,000 gold) advance tax payments by giving a 20 per cent rebate." We do not know yet the outcome of the negotiations, but the very fact that negotiations are going on certainly proves that American imperialists have not yet given up hope of betting on Chiang Kai-shek. The editorials of two of the leading capitalist papers in America also betray this attitude on the part of the imperialists. The New York Times (Oct. 16, 1929) said: "whether or not of China, it has succeeded, longer than any of its predecessors, in maintaining a semblance of order in China." The New York Herald-Tribune (Oct. 13, 1929) is even more outspoken. It writes: "Chiang thus far has seemed to symbolize civil peace and national unity; that is why the successive revolts against his government have collapsed." Of course, this over-confidence of American imperialism in Chiang Kai-shek does not mean that if Chiang Kai-shek goes to the dogs, American influence in China will go with him. Imperialists can always find new agents when the old one has served its turn. But in the meantime, I think, the evidence at hand warrants the conclusion that American imperialism has not yet abandoned hope in Chiang Kai-shek and is still supporting him.

(To be continued)

Muste Wants to Take Green's Place in Role of Betrayer

A. J. Muste, leader of the fake "progressive labor group," which is trying to bolster up confidence in the reactionary American Federation of Labor, issued a statement in which he slightly disagrees with Green's statement at the Hoover economic crisis conference, in which Green said the A. F. of L. would not protect the standard of living of the workers. Muste said that Green's statement shows "that labor has no independent policy of its own, but always follows the lead of big business." The Muste crisis is peddled so that Muste can fool the workers into the belief that he has some differences with the Greens and Wolls. In reality Muste is merely the second line of defense within the A. F. of L., ready to carry on the functions of his masters the capitalists, the Wolls and Greens, when their wholehearted espousal of Hoover's cause will completely discredit them even among the aristocracy of labor.

THE CITY OF BREAD

BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF

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(Continued.)

On a clear warm day in the late autumn, the Tashkent train came to a stop at the little station between Samara and Buzuluk. Several mujiks jumped down from the cars to the platform. The train made only a short stop. When the cars went on again with a busy clatter of wheels, there lay on the hard frozen gravel near the tracks piled up sacks of grain marked with crosses and bars and crooked uneven letters.

On two sacks, each two to three poods in weight, was written in indelible pencil: Mich Dodon.

A husky, sunburnt lad in a big, torn cap approached the sacks, tried the knots carefully, felt the sacks themselves, and blew out his brown unwashed cheeks complacently.

Across the clear, lofty sky floated a blue-gray cloud, covering part of the sun and casting a light shadow.

The husky, sunburnt lad stood there, his feet, wrapped in rags, spread wide apart, mujik fashion; calmly and gravely he surveyed the two sacks, bound securely with double knots, drew in a breath of keen autumn air, coughed, and shook his head.

"How cold it is here! Must be frost already, nights . . ."

This was Mishka.

In Tashkent he had roamed for a long time about the market places, slept under hedges, lain around by muddy canals. When he fell sick of dysentery, he thought he would surely die.

Day after day he was tormented by diarrhea. His tortured entrails seemed to be coming out of him, the result of the rotten apples and peaches he had picked up from the ground and eaten. But even in those days he was not destroyed. He lived through everything, endured everything—lice and dirt and dysentery. . . . He sold his knife and his belt, gathered rotten apples from the ground, begged for alms. And then one day he had enough of it, it grew hateful to him. He would never get any seed that way! And he must have seed with which to sow his land and save the farm. . . .

He went to work in the gardens of a rich Sart, then he met some Buzuluk mujiks, and went out with them on the steppe. He threshed wheat, cut weeds, earned two sacks of grain—four poods apiece. Two poods he gave for the journey home, some he ate on the way, not wanting to beg any longer, and so returned with other mujiks to his native district.

There was no one from Lopatino village at the station.

Two carts came by from a neighboring village, and the other mujiks began loading their sacks of grain. Mishka said to the driver: "Take mine along too, I'll pay."

"It will be too heavy," objected the driver.

"That's not heavy," said Mishka, "six poods—no more. Drive slowly, there's no hurry. You have to pass our village anyway."

The horses toiled along, their bony backs bent, the wheels began their faster creaking, the cart of twisted lindens twigs shook and groaned, and the sacks, bursting with heavy yellow grain, moved slowly up the narrow field path into the transparent stillness of the deserted fields.

Mishka walked with the mujiks behind the cart, looked greedily about at the low hills and the valleys and the rabbit holes, and thought of his mother:

"Is she alive?"

His troubled eyes roamed over the dead naked fields. He picked up a hard clod of earth from the unsworn acres and sighed:

"I wonder what it costs to buy a horse here now?"

When they reached his village, Mishka was confronted by the empty, silent izba, with the greenish glass in its little window-panes. Through the open gateway he could see the empty courtyard, overgrown with weeds. Stinging nettles grew tall against the fence, and the yoke lay blackened and forgotten on the ground.

His mother did not come to meet him.

The drivers carried Mishka's sacks of wheat into the courtyard, and lay them down on the banked-up earth beneath the windows.

But still no one came to meet him.

His heart shook, all grew dark before his eyes.

Old grandfather Ignaty came creeping out of his gateway, he shaded his eyes with his hands, stared at the cart with the sacks on it, and called in a weak voice:

"Help is come—for whom?"

Mishka paid the drivers with grain out of his sacks, then ran over to the shriveled, trembling old man.

"Grandfather, what's happened to my people?"

Grandfather Ignaty stared at him with dim, vacant eyes, fingering his beard with a trembling hand.

"Wait, wait, where do you come from?"

Two women drew near, felt the sacks lying beneath the windows, picked up two grains that had fallen to the ground and said slowly:

"Little father! Look what he has brought along!"

In the empty, darkened izba, on a naked bed, beneath the dead eyes of two icons, lay his sick mother.

Yashka and Fyodka were dead.

Mishka bent above his sick mother and said softly:

"Mamma, wake up. I'm back!"

His mother was frightened, joyful, moved her lips weakly:

"Oh, God, Mishenka!"

"I've brought bread, Mamma. For you!"

From his pocket he drew a hard piece of white bread, and a handful of dried apples, and laid them in his mother's cold hand.

"Take them, Mamma. Eat!"

"You're alive, little son?"

"I'm alive, Mamma. Don't be afraid!"

Mishka stood by his mother's side, brown, big, unrecognizable, and she stroked his cheeks with her dry fingers.

"My darling!"

Then he went slowly around to the dirty courtyard, overgrown with weeds. His eyes fell on some dried horse's dung, and he remembered about the horse. He must get one. He saw a hen's nest, with two feathers lying in the blackened straw, and sighed:

"The whole place will have to be built up again. . . . No horses. . . . No chickens."

A sparrow that had escaped alive lit on the broken-down roof of the cowshed. It hopped along the beam, ruffled its feathers, and looked at Mishka with twinkling eyes.

Mishka looked thoughtfully at the sparrow. He lifted the blackened yoke from the earth and put it away in a corner. Then he went over to the sacks of wheat.

"It doesn't matter. There's no sense in crying. I'll fix everything up again. . . ."

THE END.

Francis Urges Negro and White Workers to Fight Bosses Together

"The pace of advance of the working class movement in America depends largely upon what progress is made in winning the Negro masses," Rothschild Francis, editor of the Emancipator, of the Virgin Islands, declared today completing a tour for the International Labor Defense.

He spoke in eight industrial centers to mixed audiences of white and Negro workers, and invariably discovered Negro workers were anxious to join the International Labor Defense in their fight for all class war prisoners.

"Negro workers in Washington, Philadelphia, Chester, Media, Ardmore, Boston and Stamford came up to the front of the hall," Francis said, "and applied for membership."

Francis returns December 4 to the Virgin Islands, where he was imprisoned for a year and a half charged with "contempt of court and libel." He demanded full rights of the Negro populace of those islands, which suffer hardships and ignorance under military rule of the United States.

"With 12,000,000 toiling Negroes in the U. S. A.," Francis said, "the advance of the labor movement depends largely upon the cooperation of the white and Negro workers. One cannot advance without the other."

Francis made a plea that all Negro workers join the I. L. D. and fight shoulder to shoulder with white workers for the rights of all workers alike.